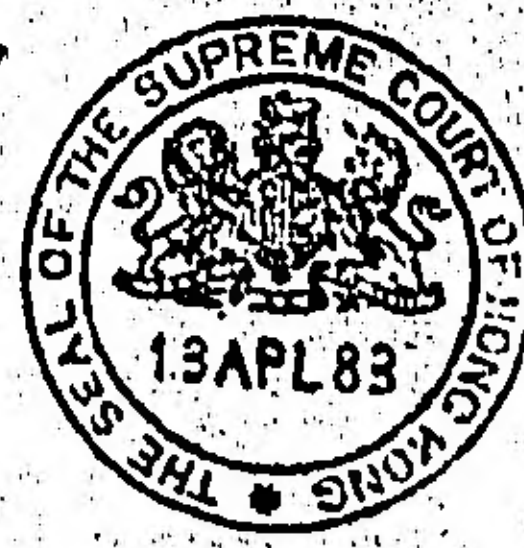


The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 375.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LAWN TENNIS SETS.

TENNIS BATS, BALLS, NETS, SHOES

and HATS.

LAWN MOWING MACHINES.

FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES.

The New LIFE SAVING GARMENTS.

REVOLVERS, English and American.

Chubb's & Chatwood's Fire-proof SAFES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1883.

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 330,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
Accumulations, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., WM. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premiums paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.

RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YUOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882.

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of
the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.

DAVID CORRAR & SONS

MERCHANT NAVY.

NAVY BOILED

LOAN FLAS

CROWN

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 13th instant, at NOON, at the Godowns of

Messrs. MELCHERS & Co.,

11 (Eleven) Chests PERSIAN OPIUM,

Ex Steamship "ANCONA"

(MORE OR LESS DAMAGED BY WHITE ANTS),

For Account of the Concerned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in

Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All Lots,

with all faults and errors of description, to be at

Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1883.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been in-
structed to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 13th April, 1883, at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, at

the Residence of the late MR. JUSTICE

F. SNOWDEN, Caine Road,—

THE WHOLE OF HIS ELEGANT ENGLISH-MADE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting:—

MAHOGANY and EBONIZED CHAIRS,

COUCHES, OTTOMAN SETTEE, CARD

and SIDE TABLES, MIRRORS, CRYSTAL

GASALIER, CARPET, WINDOW CUR-

TAINS, &c., &c.

MAHOGANY DINING TABLE, CARVED

SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, ELECTRO

PLATED WARE, GLASS and CROCKERY

WARE, LAMPS, &c., &c.

BRASS BEDSTEADS, MAPLE WARD-
ROBE, with MIRROR FRONT, DRESSING

TABLES, TOILET GLASSES, BED ROOM

COUCHES, BOOK CASES, &c., &c.

Also,

A SEMI-GRAND PIANO by COLLARD and

COLLARD.

SUNDRY WINES, &c., &c.

The LIBRARY of LAW BOOKS, and other

WORKS will be sold at a future date of which

due notice will be given.

N.B.—Catalogues will be issued and all will

be on view on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at

NOON.

TERMS.—Cash.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1883.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE HOUSES

IN

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction, by Order of the

MORTGAGEE, on

SATURDAY,

the 14th day of April, 1883, on the Premises,

at THREE P.M.—

1ST LOT.

The HOUSE No. 79, in Queen's Road Central

measuring North and South 154 feet, on the

East and West 274 feet. Yearly Crown

Rent £110.8. for 999 years from the 4th

December, 1857. Registered as INLAND

LOT No. 531.

2ND LOT.

The HOUSE No. 81, in Queen's Road Central

measuring North and South 14 feet, East

and West 274 feet. Yearly Crown Rent

£117.7. for 999 years from 9th December,

1857. Registered as INLAND LOT No. 530.

For Particulars and Conditions, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1883.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

IN BONHAM STRAND.

THE MORTGAGEE has instructed the Under-

signed to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 17th day of April, 1883, on the Premises,

at THREE P.M.

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND with the

FIVE HOUSES erected thereon, Nos. 80,

82, 84, 86, and 88, in Bonham Strand, mea-

suring 6,163 square feet, and Registered as

the Remaining Portion of MARINE LOT

No. 34.

For Particulars and Conditions, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1883.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE HOUSES

IN QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

from the MORTGAGEE, to Sell by Public

Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 18th day of April, 1883, at THREE P.M.,

on the Premises.

All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND Regis-

tered as INLAND LOTS 447 and 448,

measuring on Queen's Road West, and on

First Street 105 feet, on the East and West

sides 210 feet, containing in the whole more

or less 11,024 square feet. Yearly Crown

Rent £158. for 999 years from the 12th June,

1862. Together with the 7 HOUSES in

Queen's Road West, Nos. 314 to 326, also

8 HOUSES on First Street, Nos. 79 to 93.

For Particulars, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1883.

NOTICE

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned have

this day been REMOVED to the 1st Floor

of 41 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, above Archer's

Furniture Store.

DENNIS & MOSSOP,

Solicitors and Notaries Public.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1883.

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

A NEW LOT OF VERY FINE ENGRAVINGS, FRAMED AND UNFRAMED

NEW CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE NEW COMBINATION DRAWING SLATES FOR CHILDREN.

A VERY FINE SELECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

PLAQUES, WALL POCKETS, BOOKSLIDES, PASSE PARTOUTS, VELVET MIRRORS,

PAINTED PANELS, AND FINE ART GOODS.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

BRYANT AND STRATTONS BOOK-KEEPING.

ARNOLD'S NEW POEM "PEARLS OF THE FAITH" OR "ISLAM'S ROSARY."

ZOLA'S NEW NOVELS TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH "IN THE WHIRLPOOL,"

"CLAUDE'S CONFESSION."

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

NEW SEASIDE LIBRARY.

BREWER'S GUIDE TO HONGKONG NOW READY.

W. BREWER,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1883.

JUST RECEIVED.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

SHOES.

CHILDRENS'FROM \$0.35 PER PAIR.

LADIES'FROM \$1.00 PER PAIR.

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1883.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

EX S.S. "GLENCOE."

EX S.S. "GLENOGLE."

WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.

CREAM DRESS MATERIALS.

NUNS' VEILINGS in every Color.

SUMMER BEIGES in every Color.

GALATEAS for Boys' Washing Suits.

WHITE INDIA MUSLINS.

MULL CORD MUSLINS.

WHITE VICTORIA LAUNES.

BLACK and COLORED SUNSHADES.

LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SLIPPERS.

LADIES' & CHILDRENS' BOOTS & SHOES.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883.

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SELLING OFF CHEAP.

NO SUCH OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED BEFORE.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY from This Date, all the BOOKS in this "STORE" including

those which may arrive during the month, will be disposed of at Published Prices, Charging

Extra only the actual expenses incurred, such as freight, insurance, &c., at current rate of

exchange.

To avoid confusion, all the BOOKS selected shall not be delivered but forwarded together

with a Memo of cost which if not approved, the BOOKS may be returned.

Also,

"KAISAR-I-HIND" CIGARETTES are now offered at 80 Cents per 100, in Handsome

Crystallized Tin Boxes, for the above period only.

TERMS, CASH ONLY.

S. MEYERS,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1883.

Notices of Firms.

CAPTAIN C. G. ANDERSON will act as

Surveyor for the "BUREAU VERITAS

at this Port until further notice.

ROBT. MCMURDO.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1883.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

DURING my absence Mr. STEWART

MUNN McLEISH will SIGN my Name

Per Procuration.

WM. CRICKSHANK.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1883.

LOST.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON between

Murray Pier and Government House,

A GOLD LOCKET, with MONOGRAM and

CREST.

The Finder will be REWARDED, if necessary,

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS

AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

NOTICIA INGLESA,
14, ESCOITA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW. [3]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1883.

THE brilliant Bolingbroke, one of the greatest philosophers and politicians of his day, defined enlightened government in the following pregnant sentences: "The ultimate end of all governments is the good of the people. Now the greatest good of a people is their liberty. Liberty is to the collective body what health is to the individual body. Without health no pleasure can be tasted by man; without liberty no happiness can be enjoyed by society." Centuries before HENRY ST. JOHN gave utterance to these words of wisdom, government for the good of the people had been recognised and generally practised not only throughout Christendom but likewise by many heathen nations. In modern days we have certainly had instances brought before us in which the rights of the people were made a secondary consideration, but such cases are happily rare, and almost exclusively confined to semi-civilised and wholly barbaric despots like the notorious Russian autocracy. We say "almost exclusively," because in one or two instances governments which justly pride themselves on their enlightenment and culture have been guilty of acts of oppression towards the people, which would have disgraced the worst forms of Roman tyranny. The policy of the Portuguese government towards the colony of Macao has been for years so degraded as to have made Portugal the scorn and bye-word of other nations; and it has lately become so heartlessly tyrannical and selfish that the peaceful and law-abiding citizens of the Holy City confess that they blush with shame at their connection with a country that can stoop so low at the altar of Mammon.

In our issue of yesterday we printed a translation, received from our Macao correspondent, of an article which appeared in the *Macao* of the 5th inst. dealing with a decree issued some time ago by Senhor Mello Gouveia, the late Portuguese Colonial Secretary in Lisbon. This decree, if permitted to be enforced, simply means the total ruin of the neighbouring colony. We do not intend following our Macao contemporary through the powerfully written article in which this latest iniquity of a so-called civilised government is vehemently protested against, as our limited space will only permit us to deal briefly with the questions at issue.

The position of Macao for many years past has been, as our readers are well aware, the reverse of satisfactory. Ten

years ago the Colony enjoyed a temporary and somewhat fictitious prosperity as the base of the notorious coolie traffic. When the then Portuguese government, at the forcibly expressed request of Great Britain and Germany, totally abolished Chinese emigration from the port, as a trading emporium Macao at once became practically defunct. The typhoon, and a terrible conflagration which ravaged the city in 1874, left the place without a vestige of its former greatness or prosperity. The inhabitants were literally starving, and as they had no means of earning a livelihood, that famous band of warriors, the National Battalion, was organised. Although the amount paid these citizen soldiers was something less than the stipend of an ordinary chair coolie, it was still enough to keep body and soul together, and to prevent five hundred women and children from starving in the streets. From the date of the abolition of the coolie traffic, up to within a few weeks ago, Macao has been going on the even tenor of her way towards complete destruction. Although criminally neglected by Portugal and the incompetent military dictators sent out to govern this brightest jewel of the Portuguese crown, the trade of the ancient city has, in the face of tremendous disadvantages, slowly but steadily increased. The possibility of a future era of permanent prosperity, based on that soundest of all foundations, commercial success, became nearer and brighter to the few officials and citizens who have striven for the welfare of their home. But the civilised, enlightened and ultra-liberal government of the Brazilians cared nothing for the commercial prosperity of their distant possession; and they apparently cared still less for the well-being of their miserable and neglected subjects. Although commercially poor, the revenue of Macao was a most satisfactory one; heavy taxes on vice and sin of the most degrading character yielded a princely revenue; flaming balance sheets were periodically forwarded to Lisbon; besides paying heavily for the military and naval protection afforded by the mother country, exactions and contributions were constantly being levied—whilst the city was going headlong to ruin through sheer neglect and the inhabitants had barely enough to eat and not sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness. Patient and forbearing, the Macaenses bore their burden without protest; governors of the notorious DA GRAÇA type schemed and plotted for decorations and ministerial favor by pouring the funds of the Colony at the feet of the government instead of employing them in ameliorating the heavy burdens of the people and in the construction and carrying out of urgent public works which everyone could see were absolutely necessary for the colony's future well being, and still the people complained not. Governor GRAÇA after spending in idiotic folly—we refer to the PITMAN case and that burlesque on political embassy, the Japanese Mission—nearly fifty thousand dollars, thought he would end his term of governorship with one grand coup. He sent home financial statements, showing heavy balances in the Macao Treasury—the result of his careful policy and successful financing. He did not, however, state that Macao Harbour had become practically impassable for vessels owing to sheer neglect; that other urgently needed public works were at a standstill and had been going to ruin for years; that the inhabitants of the city were in utter misery and on the brink of starvation, and that the whole of the commerce, owing to Government exactions and oppression, had passed into Chinese hands, and that the revenues of the Holy City—what a blasphemy there is in that title—were derived from pandering to disgraceful immoralities which a heathen nation like China would not tolerate in its wide domains. Senhor MELLO GOUVEIA, the Portuguese Secretary of State for the Colonies, took a practical view of the matter. He knew nothing of Macao; was probably unacquainted with the particular quarter of the globe in which it is situated. The Portuguese Treasury was not overflowing with funds—it unfortunately has been bankrupt for many years—and it was evident that Macao had no use for the large balances so industriously scraped together for his own glorification by estimable and accomplished Major DA GRAÇA. Senhor MELLO GOUVEIA accordingly issued a decree, ordering that in addition to the heavy military, naval and other scandalously exorbitant contributions Macao was to fork out for the benefit of the Lisbon exchequer the sum of \$17,000 per month, and at the end of each year the total amount standing to the credit of the Colony was also to be forwarded to the home government. More than this the National Battalion was to be practically abolished, and the bread taken out of the mouths of over five hundred helpless women and children.

As we have said, the people of Macao have been patient and long suffering with a government which has for years fattened on them and neglected them, but this last straw seems to have broken the camel's back. The newspapers of the Colony have spoken in no uncertain terms; a public meeting to protest against the enforcement of the decree is advocated; forcible resistance is even broadly hinted at. The people of Macao have our warmest sympathies in their crusade against selfish tyranny. They owe nothing to Portugal—not even allegiance. Whatever claims the "mother country" (what a satire) ever had on Macao, she has forfeited them by her shameful neglect, and repeated extortions. We do not advocate rebellion; but as Macao belongs to the people and not to any Lisbon autocracy, we think this latest piece of tyranny should be resisted, even as the *Macao* puts it, to the extent, if necessary, of substituting for the notorious white-and-blue ensign, some other flag that would guarantee more efficiently the welfare of the people. We sincerely hope that the government of Portugal will be made to understand the truth of the proverb *rex populi, vox Dei*. We shall have more to say on this subject in a future article.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE dredger which has been constructed for the Macao Government by the H.K. & W. Dock Co., was taken over to Macao this morning by the *Fame*.

THE vintage of France last season amounted to 53,000,000 gallons less than that of Italy. This is an astonishing falling off. Five years ago France produced nearly three times as much wine as last year.

JOHN NEWMAN, of Ireland, described as a landman, was up before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of straggling from his ship. Newman admitted the offence and was sent on board his floating home.

FREDERICK WILLIAM POTTER, and Henry Townsend, both of England, stokers on board H.M.S. *Pegasus*, were charged before Mr. Wodehouse this morning with being stragglers from their ship on the 11th inst. The offence was admitted and the stokers were sent back to the *Pegasus* to "dig among the coals."

CERTAIN telephonic experiments at Havre have resulted so favorably that it is now proposed to establish a regular system between that city and the various vessels at anchor. A pontoon structure, which will form the floating terminus of this curious system of maritime communication, will be placed at some distance from the land, and neighboring vessels will send their messages to it.

WHEN on a visit to Canton the other day, we were rather astonished at observing a building in course of construction on the hitherto neglected French Concession, Shamien. On enquiry we were informed that the new building is intended for an ice manufactory, which an enterprising German gentleman believes he can run with success in the City of Rams. We sincerely hope he may—but we have our doubts nevertheless.

MR. W. P. MOORE, an old resident of Hongkong, who has done a great deal of good in a quiet, unobtrusive way, leaves for home to-morrow by the American Mail. A few of his friends, wishing to show their appreciation of his many philanthropic acts and sterling character, have subscribed for a testimonial, which has taken the form of a very handsome silver cup, suitably engraved. The presentation will take place at Mr. Moore's residence, Wyndham Street, at eight o'clock this evening.

IT was in Northern Queensland. The haughty scion of an old English family was standing at a bush bar drinking tanglefoot. A brown-faced, hairy-armed butcher, who was standing beside him, in moving quickly round, spilled a glass of this over the descendant of a hundred lords. "What the—do you mean by this impertinence, fellow? I've a good mind to bring you up before the magistrate," he said, indignantly. "What in Hades do you mean by your impudence, feller? I'm his wushup! I'm the madjistrat," roared the butcher, in reply. "If ye don't git out of this damned quick, I'll give yer seven days in the jug for kintemp of koret, my blackened and dashed and parenthesized fine fellow." The scion slid.

IF the statement did not appear in a French paper we should perhaps be inclined to doubt all the details of the incident which we find recorded in a Paris newspaper of a recent date. A most amiable and devoted wife is the heroine. She is lovely and possesses a set of white, pearly teeth. A few weeks since one of the most prominent of her teeth became troublesome, and the dentist declared that he could not save it, as it had commenced to decay at the root. He proposed that she find some one who had equally beautiful teeth and induce her to part with one, which he would transplant, and thus preserve her beauty. The lady thought at once of her portress, who was the terror of the household and the torment of her poor husband, whose life she made miserable by her evil temper. His head bore marks of a hundred attacks. The woman consented to give up the coveted pearl for \$10. They repaired to the dentist, and, with the aid of ether, the transfer was made without pain to either. But mark what followed—it might not follow in England, but in Paris everything is possible. The portress lost her viciousness and became so amiable that her dilapidated husband had fear of her sanity, while the charming lady, whose whole life had been a perpetual blessing to her husband and friends, has become such a victim that there is no living in the house with her.

THE Shanghai *Courier* notices that Messrs. S. C. Farnham and Co. have dispensed with their old lever pumps for emptying the caisson at the entrance of the Dock, and have adapted one of the "Fulsometer" kind, which works by steam and completes the work in twenty minutes that formerly employed forty coolies for four hours.

HERBERT SPENCER, in replying to a criticism of the *Edinburgh Review*, utterly denies having any sympathy with communism and land robbery. He repels the *Review's* attempts to connect him with Henry George, whose book, entitled "Progress and Poverty," the philosopher contemptuously dismisses as filled with visionary ideas.

"SINGERS," said Mme. Christine Nilsson to an American reporter who interviewed her "reach their maturity between the ages of thirty-eight and forty-two. I think Patti is just perfect now; I heard her sing in public the other night. She is grand; she cannot improve, she will only grow weaker after this. Singers may last until they are fifty without breaking down, but they seldom continue beyond that point."

A DISPATCH from Mozambique announces that the French steamer *Molise* sailed from Nossi Be to Ibo, to ship laborers. The natives, all armed, assembled to prevent the French from making contracts. The Portuguese military intervened, but the natives refused, and were routed only after having lost seventy-five killed and wounded. The *Elise* returned to Nossi Be without having accomplished her object.

CHAN CHU HING, a shopkeeper, was this day fined \$5 by Mr. Wodehouse for packing bundles of sugar on Praya West No. 127, obstructing the road and the foot path. Mr. Chan was very insolent to Inspector Cleihew when he was informed that he was doing wrong in blocking up the road, and this was not at all in his favor when the extent of the fine to be imposed was being considered by his "washup."

THE Belt case recalls one of a somewhat similar character brought against the elder Dumas about forty years ago. His unprecedented fertility and versatility had led to a very general belief that his stories were concocted by hired hands, and the affair culminated in 1845 in a charge brought by Maquet that the lion's share of the best of Dumas' writing had been done by him. The claim was supported by critics of authority, but it was proved that Dumas only hired Maquet to hunt up subjects, supply accessories, and do other drudgery. Mr. Hayward, Q.C., tells the story in a charming article on the French novelist.

KWOK AYAU was this morning fined \$10 by Mr. Wodehouse for having a girl in her brothel over the age of 8 years and under 15. Inspector Horton stated that he went to No. 70, Graham Street on the 10th inst., about 4.30 p.m., and saw the girl now in court taking her meals with the other servants. He had the authority of the Registrar General to prosecute in this case. The girl said she was 11 years old, and appeared to be about that age. The mistress of the brothel said she was not at home the day the girl called and stayed to dinner, but she asked up the fine and cleared out of the court to look after the well-being of her "little chickens."

SAYS the Sydney *Bulletin*:—This is a country of vicissitudes. The vicissitudes become more startling the farther North one goes. Up in the very Northernmost North nobody would be surprised to see the devil in the pulpit and the preacher playing poker for drinks. The following incident is therefore, commonplace. It was on a cattle station in Queensland. The superintendent, a smart young man who considered that he was pretty contemporary with the age in the matter of knowing how many beans make five, rode out one morning to look at a mob of herders. He missed one. It was lying under a shady apple tree on the far side of him, but he did not see it. He called out to the colonial experience young man, who was driving the herd: "Where's that cock-horned magpie bullock, Smith? You must have dropped him!" "Precumbit, Aum! Baa," replied Smith, with an airy wave of his hand to the place where the bullock was lying down. The smart superintendent stared at him from head to foot for a moment and then rode off muttering: "That Jack Smith is too flash by half; 'bussing' me, but I wonder where he picked up that Barcoo jargon; must have been amongst the blacks, I suspect. And I always took him for a new chum before!" The same Jack Smith, by the way, used to be known at Brasenose College as the Honorable Regio Carlington. This is a fact.

MANUEL JUSTINO, of Lisbon, a bricklayer, was before Mr. Wodehouse on Tuesday, on a charge of assaulting a female on the 5th inst. Eulalia Maria Luisa de Rozada, a widow, living at No. 45 Hollywood Road, stated that Justino lived with her, but is not her husband. Some time last week, she could not positively remember the day, they had a quarrel and the defendant struck her when she struck him back. The defendant has been in the habit of threatening her now and again. On the 5th inst., about 9 p.m., she was in the Coffee Saloon the defendant being also there. Justino was singing a song for the amusement of some girls who were there, and she reprimanded him for doing so. Her lord and master gave her a blow in the eye for her interference, and caused her optic to swell, and grow black (damaged optic shown to the Magistrate). She did not apply for a summons then as her daughter was very ill with the small pox, which prevented her going out. Justino stated that there were some people who saw the assault who have not appeared to give evidence on his behalf. The case was remanded till to-day when both parties were present. The fair Eulalia asked that the summons might be withdrawn, as she had brought no witnesses. The case was dismissed, and the extremely interesting parties shunted off towards that interesting place of public resort situated in Cochrane Street, known as the "Cafe de Esperance."

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ACCORDING to official returns lately published, the British Army is composed of 124,434 Englishmen, 13,723 Scotchmen, and 36,945 Irishmen. It is estimated that over eighty per cent. of the sailors in the Navy are Englishmen.

THE *Bulletin* relates that on the festive occasion of his re-election, the Mayor of a certain v.e. fashionable Queensland watering-place roared out to his brother aldermen at dinner: "I am worthy of my ancestors; my grandfather got a gold medal from Lord Nelson, and I'm the Mayor, and best man in the room, and I'll fight any man in the town." Then one of the aldermen made a rush for him, but the chief magistrate knocked him over and clutched him by the gullet. Another "civic father" went to aid the prostrate one, but his Worship (who scales 1st), froze on to his gullet, also, slung him down, and stood over the pair like a Colossus of Rhodes threatening to "stamp the life out of the first man who dared to move, or even wag a finger." This, we understand, is what his Worship calls his "casting vote."

DANCING has got its death-blow. Terpsichore will now have to turn pew-opener, and the ladies of the ballet will have to return to the deserted wash-tub and the forgotten mangle. The giddy waltz will soon be carried out, "fret foremost, like some gay French lady" to its grave. There are to be no more cakes and ale. The Wesleyan ministers in solemn and billous conclave assembled have come to the dismal resolution—"That the spirit of our laws and the usage of our church from the commencement of its history are condemnatory of the practice of dancing." This is a crusher for the coltillon, a *coup de grace* for the quadrille. We suppose the Wesleyan ministers will now scratch out David from the Bible, because he "danced before the Lord." And probably they will pass a severe vote of censure upon the Lord for being a party to such pumps and vanities. From all of which we infer that the framers of the laws and usages referred to were either gouty or afraid to shake up their stomachs.

OUR brilliant lady amateur, Mrs. Bernard, is far and away the best actress we have seen off the professional stage in the Far East; but if Shanghai critics may be relied on, the Model Settlement possesses a fair histrion, who is in every way worthy of being ranked in the same high class as the accomplished artist who has done so much for amateur theatricals in Hongkong. The Shanghai A. D. C. performed Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's well-known romantic drama "Two Loves and a Life" at the Lyceum on the 5th inst. In reviewing this performance the critic of the *Mercury* eulogises Mrs. Falroffer's rendering of the part of the heroine as follows:—Mrs. Falroffer, as *Ruth Ravenscar*, the letter-carrier of Ulverstone, was simply herself, and from first to last wherever she appeared held the audience spell-bound, especially in her tragic scenes. In a word she held the crowded house at her command and every heart appeared to beat in sympathy with *Ruth Ravenscar*. It is seldom, in our experience, that a lady amateur has succeeded in carrying an audience away with her as she did; in fact we can but compare the feat, to those accomplishments which have caused Mrs. Scott-Siddons' name to be immortalized in this dramatic age. When *Ruth* said—"My pilgrimage done, I will come to London, and one day, when you stand in some place, in heaven's sunshine, each eye bent on you, honored by men, admired by women, I will come to you and look you in the face as only the dying can look, and then I will plunge this weapon—it is sharper and surer than yours—into my breast; and so *Ruth Ravenscar* will die at your feet, your ring on her finger, your name on her cursing lip, this dagger in a fatherless, motherless maiden's heart. I swear it," she concluded a speech which will for ever live in the memory of her audience and must be associated with those pleasant memories for which the Shanghai A.D.C. is justly renowned. It was a pleasure to observe that the gifted Mrs. Falroffer met with many a round of hearty applause.

THE apparition of Myles Joyce, recently executed in Ireland, according to a San Francisco contemporary, now haunts the jail from which he was taken to the scaffold. It does not confine itself to a cell. It roams everywhere about the dismal premises. It makes, free with dining-room, corridor, and bedroom alike. It has become a terror to the authorities and other inmates of the unfortunate prison house. No one can lay hands on it. It is not sensible to an order of arrest. It is not called upon to furnish bail on a conditional release. Indeed, a release appears to be the last thing that it desires. It appears, at last, to be satisfied in the old quarters of its once human possessor. It seems no one, it makes no raid on the larder, but is a fight to everybody to whom it appears. The coercion act is powerless against its intangible visibility. It takes no heed of the curfew clause of it. It goes about among the guards, handling their rifles with the utmost impudence and with mortal skill. No one addresses it, and it maintains the strictest silence. It has, in fact, so terrified the matron and warders, that they have applied for a transfer to some jail or other institution that is not haunted. Nobody has made an effort to shoot it. What would be the use in such a silly attempt? One might as well expect to lay low with lead the Banishes, or the Laprecaus. So the ghost of Myles Joyce has its own way in its chosen quarters, and will perhaps have such way until some one gives it a brave bayonet thrust, or something equally effective. The story is not an ingenious one, and it is strange that any can be found to believe it. But it is believed, although the *Mercury* is said to be much taller and more stalwart than was the original Myles. Perhaps the British Government has exorcised the sturdy "phantom," hence this. If it has not, there is no knowing what the "mysterious figure" may do to the warders those who place confidence in the presence of such a formidable insubstantiality, that needs but a touch of a weapon to bring it to a realistic substantiality.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

SANITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—Having a short time ago called the attention of the authorities, through the medium of your esteemed and valuable paper, to the deplorable state of the sanitary arrangements in the village of Hungnam (Kowloon), I did not think it would be necessary for me to have again to trouble you on the subject; however, in that idea I was much mistaken. I found on walking through the village the other day, that no attempt has yet been made to cleanse the streets of the foul and noxious matter deposited thereon. In fact, Sir, the stench is getting worse and worse every day.

As the people living at this side of the water to suffer from an epidemic—which is almost sure to prevail during the approaching hot season if something is not quickly done to improve the drains so as to enable them to discharge their contents into the sea, and to cause the immediate removal of the mountains of pigs' dung stacked up in the streets by the villagers, to remain there until such times as they think fit to convey it to the paddy fields—through the gross carelessness and neglect of the officials who are paid to attend to such matters? With regard to the accumulations of much alluded to, I suggest that the day we were to be made the recipients of what would have been a useful philanthropic act. A European gentleman, who apparently had some little regard for the health of the unfortunate, endeavoured to strike a bargain with a boatman for the transport of the manure to his orchards somewhere in the vicinity of Yau-ma-tei; however, I regret to say the negotiations fell through, and we are still left to endure the unwholesome nuisance. As you tell us, Mr. Editor, how numerous this disgraceful state of affairs will be allowed to exist?

Yours, &c.

CLEANLINESS.

Kowloon, April 11th, 1883. The sanitary arrangements of Hongkong and its dependencies are in the hands of the department so ably presided over by the energetic and honourable Surveyor General. We are quite unable to give our correspondent the remotest notion as to when he may expect the removal of the disgusting and dangerous nuisance he complains of; but would strongly recommend him to write direct to His Excellency the Governor. The present Surveyor General has been since January, 1873, a period of over ten years, and during the whole of that time the colony has been flooded with his "magnificent intentions," whilst its sanitary arrangements have been going from bad to worse. The condition of Praya East, from the Bath House to Jardine's at East Point, is simply disgraceful to the colony, the stench at almost all hours of the day being intolerable. It is imperative for the health of the community that something should be done before the advent of the warm weather to remove this fruitful source of disease. Perhaps "the honourable the Surveyor-General" after this gentle reminder, will find it possible to leave his gigantic water schemes to look after themselves for a little while and to devote a little attention to the more urgent and pressing duties indicated by the letter of "Cleanliness" and our own remarks.—Ed. *Telegraph*.

SHANGHAI.

We learn that the Gulf of Liangtung may now be considered clear of ice.

The property belonging to Messrs. Dickenson & Co., was sold yesterday for £5,000. The lot was valued at £15,397 by the Re-Assignment Committee.

A gray griffin arrived from the North yesterday. He is said to be the filer of Diana Mann and able to beat the £150 griffin lately secured by Mr. Ring, on whose account he has been purchased. He was provided with a horse-box.

We understand that the Newchwang Oil Refinery and Bright Varnish Manufactory of Messrs. F. A. Schulze & Co. is a great success; that enterprising firm have now added three more boilers to their establishment in a new separate and fireproof building.

LI, the manager of the Kiangnan Arsenal, has retired on account of ill health of his mother. He is replaced by Low Pu, formerly head Mandarin of the Arsenal at Canton. Low Pu is a direct appointment of Tso Tung-tang.

The Chinese gunboat *Chi-wei* arrived at Chefoo on the 4th inst.; of course she anchored at once in the most convenient berth of the merchant anchorage; it is the sacred right of Chinese gunboats to do so; you can read that between the lines of Sir Thomas Wade's *Chefoo Convention*. The commanders of foreign gunboats have not been guilty of such a common sense, consideration and tact, *Chi-wei*.

We are informed that on the 2nd of April the Newchwang Light-ship was in position, and that the beacons and buoys would be put down on the third. The pilots had their "pilot buoy," and several other temporary marks out something before that, for which they deserve great credit. The pilot boats are reported to have been on their station very early this season, considering the ice in the river; the Newchwang pilots are apparently an active body of men, who deserve encouragement.—*Mercury*.

CHEFOO.

On the 31st of March, the Newchwang Light-ship sailed from the Blue.

On the 30th, the first steamer of this season from Newchwang arrived here (the steamship *Franklin*) and reported that Newchwang river had opened on the 23rd of March but considerable quantities of ice were floating about when she sailed.

The Foreign Firms engaged directly in the opium trade at this port, have both closed their establishments, and it appears as though the Indian drug trade in the northern port of China was doomed to extinction. The following figures, which show the quantity of opium imported in Chefoo and presumably consumed in the district, support this idea. In 1879, 2,245 piculs; in 1880, 2,202 piculs; in 1881, 2,195 piculs; and in 1882, 1,108 piculs, and this diminution in the quantity imported has been accompanied by a decline of prices to the extent of 100 or more Taels per picul and a corresponding rise in the price of the native article; but I am not able to learn that there is any diminution in the number of retail shops in this locality, so I am compelled to conclude that the scarcity of native opium finding a market here and in the cities which surround it, drew supplies of the foreign kind from Chefoo, increasing and the value of it has undoubtedly increased all now it stands nearly at par with the native article.—*Temperance Union Correspondent*.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE P. & O. CO.'S steamer *Brindley*, with the most English mail, will leave Singapore for this port on the 6th inst., at 5 p.m., and is expected to arrive on the 11th.

CHINA'S TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

On Tuesday last we published a short paragraph respecting the rapid progress China is making in developing a telegraphic system entirely across her vast Empire, from Tientsin in the north to Canton in the south. The line from Tientsin to Shanghai, as is pretty well known, follows the banks of the Grand Canal, with principal stations at Sinching, Cheling, Chinkiang-poo, (on the banks of the old Yellow river) Chinkiang-fu, (on the Yangtze) and Soochow, and from Soochow to Shanghai. This line was constructed in 1881 solely on account of the Chinese Government, and since it has been worked satisfactorily under native management, and success has attended its interest in the line to the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Company, an association in which Chinese alone are allowed to take shares. Its capital is \$800,000 in shares of \$100 each. We are not aware whether the Company has been granted any monopoly rights for the erection of telegraphs in the Empire, but we should imagine not, as the Company is in no way interested in the line that connects Nanking with the main-line at Soochow. This connecting line was built last summer by His Excellency Tso Tsung Tang, but it is freely used for commercial as well as for official purposes. The great enterprise that has now assumed a most practicable shape, a line from Soochow to Canton, is undertaken by the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Company, and it is expected that nearly twelve months will elapse before the work of construction is completed. From Soochow the line will pass through the populous silk districts to Ningpo, thence it will proceed to Wenchow, Foochow, Changchow, Swatow, and on to Canton. There is already a telegraphic line to have been deemed inadvisable for the new line to touch there, but Changchow is not distant more than fifty miles from Amoy. Thus in twelve months nearly all the open ports in China, except Chefoo and Newchwang, will be connected by telegraph, under a system which is a striking verification of the saying that China moves slowly but surely in her own peculiar ways.

DEATH OF MR. W. STIRLING CRAWFORD.

Sportsmen will hear with regret of the death of Mr. William Stuart Stirling Crawford, news of which reached us (Telegraph) from Cannes on February 26th. Mr. Crawford had been ailing for a long time past. Last winter he was ordered to the shores of the Mediterranean, and returning home in the spring seemed to have benefited considerably by the change. The improvement was, however, more apparent than real, and Mr. Crawford's condition soon gave considerable cause for anxiety to his friends, though it did not prevent his constant attendance at Newmarket. At the close of the season he returned to Cannes for the winter, but only, as we have seen, to die. He breathed his last about seven o'clock on the evening of the date above mentioned.

Mr. Crawford was a popular and enthusiastic sportsman, passionately fond of horses, dogs, and game, from his youth upwards. He was born in 1819. His father was Mr. William Stirling of Castle-milk, who died when the subject of our notice was only nine years old. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and possessed of a splendid income, he had every opportunity to enjoy the pastimes he so much delighted in during his University career. He was noted as a bold rider and a good shot. His early love for the chase, and during the late George Fane's mastership the Pynchley Hounds had great attractions for him. Subsequently Mr. Crawford changed his hunting quarters to Melton, and was associated with many a fast thing with the Quorn and the Leicestershire pastures. He was fond of shooting, and was as hard to beat with his gun on the Scotch moors, over the border, or in the turnip fields of Norfolk, as he was across the steepest country in the shires. Mr. Crawford's first connection with the turf dates from the year 1845, when a horse of his called Father Mathew, ridden by Colonel Campbell, beat Mr. Leslie's Wotton in a match at Eglinton, and the same horse won a hunters' race at Croxton Park a year later. The first time his colours appeared at Newmarket was on Humdrum in the Cesarewitch of 1847. He purchased this horse from Sir Joseph Hawley, and at the previous meeting he divided a £50 plate with Tullaghan, who walked over. One of Mr. Crawford's earliest matches was with Humdrum against the Earl of Strathmore's The Swindon, owners to ride, over the Beacon course, for 300 sovs, but Mr. Crawford paid a "pony" forfeit. The best horse he ever owned in the early part of his career was The Cur, and in 1843 this colt rendered him yeoman's service, as he won the Brighton Stakes, the Chesterfield Handicap at York, the Warwick Cup, the Queen's Plate at Lichfield, and the Cesarewitch, in which race he was ridden by Sam Rogers, and carried 8st 3lb. At this time Mr. Crawford's colours were white jacket and black cap, and this was the first year that they were registered in the Calendar.

In 1850 he was elected a member of the Jockey Club, and in that year, on his own horse, Iron Rail, carrying 12st. 10lb., won a handicap at Eglinton Park, the same horse, ridden by Colonel Richardson, having just previously won the Milton Stakes; whilst in 1851 we find his Darkie winning the Irvine Cup at Milton Stakes at Eglinton Park, but in the Cesarewitch, although Darkie started second favourite, he was unplaced to Mrs. Taft, his stable companion. In the following year Darkie, ridden by Mr. Berkeley, won the Granby Handicap at Croxton Park, and the same gentleman on Fiedgling won a Sweepstakes at that meeting, whilst Captain Stanley on Harrier won the Milton Stakes at Eglinton Park. For several years after this Mr. Crawford appears to have done but little on the turf, but in 1856 he changed his colours to French grey, orange stripe, and black cap, and in that season with the handsome Zuyder Zee, ridden by Bartholomew, he ran second to Drumour for the July Stakes, and occupied a similar position in the Ham Stakes at Goodwood, won by Ascanora; whilst on another high-priced colt, named Lord of the Hills, George Oates finished second to Lambour for the Molecomb Stakes, Broadcloth and Painter, other two-year-olds belonging to him, also ran, but in 1857, saw the Crawford colours fare slightly better, as George Oates on Lord of the Hills finished Drumour for a valuable sweepstakes at Goodwood; Bray on Zuyder Zee won the Houghton Handicap, and East Langton a two-year-old stakes at Chester. But there was little luck for him previous to 1859, when he gained the "all-earliest" since carried to successfully on many occasions. In that year, with Zuyder Zee, he won the Craven Stakes at Epsom, the Royal Stand Plate at Ascot, and other races; whilst Mayonaise won the Ham Stakes at Goodwood, the Buckenham Stakes, the Triennial, and Breby Stakes at Newmarket; East Langton taking the Dee Stakes at Chester, the Somercheshire Stakes at Bath, Great Surrey Seal Stakes, and other races, Wells having most of the riding, although Flatman and Tom Chaloner also wore the scarlet jacket. In the following season George Fordham on Mayonaise won the One Thousand Guineas Stakes by twenty lengths; but at Epsom, although odds were bet on her, she could only finish fourth, beaten a length from the winner, her stable companion, Summerisle. She subsequently won two races at Brighton and the Granby Stakes at Goodwood on the same day. In 1860 Winton, a two-year-old of Mr. Crawford's won the Ham Stakes; and as Wells on Zuyder Zee won the Chesterfield Cup in the same week, the scarlet jacket was then in the ascendant. In the same season Zuyder Zee secured the Granby Handicap and other races; Chapellier won the Column Stakes, Tightfit the Portland Plate at Doncaster, and East Langton the Newmarket Triennial; but in the following year Mr. Crawford had a bad lot of horses, although Winton won the Granby Stakes and Captain Fairfax won the Granby Stakes and the Goodwood Nursery.

For the next seven years Mr. Crawford was still unlucky in his horses. At last, a daughter of Mayonaise, named that name by scoring a win, after numerous defeats, over Blinkhoolie and others at the Houghton Meeting of 1867. After this slight turn of the tide his luck changed, as Moslem, a son of Knight of St. Patrick and Besika, won several races, besides dividing the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, Fordham won the Lancashire in later days, he was disqualified for the Derby and St. Leger by the death of his breeder, the late Marquis of Exeter. In 1869 Skipjack won the Eton Handicap, ridden by Cameron, and the Windsor Handicap, with Kenyon in the saddle, on the Windsor course, which has from that day seemed fortunate to the scarlet jacket; but with the exception of landing a grand coup in the two Newmarket Nurseries with Walter and Palmerston, his successes in the season were not much to boast of. In 1866 Palmerston managed to get second to Kingcraft for the Epsom Derby, although a very moderate horse, and Alexander divided with Mr. Savile's champion the Newmarket Biennial, Heather Bell and Blue Bell also winning races.

In 1871 Gowdie, a daughter of At Last, won the Homebred Sweepstakes at Newmarket, Dainacardoch secured the St. James's Palace Stakes and Granby at Goodwood, Palmerston the Claret Stakes at Newmarket, Wild Fennel, and Devotion also in increasing the total. Voyager, St. Devotion, Wild Myrtle, Dainacardoch, and Gang Forward being the winners for this stable in 1872. In 1873 Gang Forward won the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, the Ascot Derby, and St. James's Palace Stakes, and in this season Struan won the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Epsom and Gang Forward Stakes at Newmarket, Devotion (the dam of Thebaids, St. Marguerite, and Clairvaux), Wild Myrtle, and Simon also winning races; whilst in the following season Gang Forward won the Jockey Club Cup, Royal George the Metropolitan, and Craig Millar on three occasions gave an inkling of that excellence subsequently developed in the Doncaster St. Leger of 1875. In 1875 the chestnut won the Doncaster Cup, and Prince George secured the Shrewsbury Cup. In 1876 Mr. Crawford married the Hon. Caroline Agnes, daughter of John, second Lord Decies, and widow of James, fourth Duke of Montrose. This lady, an excellent judge of racing, fully shared her husband's predilection for that sport. In 1877 Prince George won the Goodwood Stakes, a race that Norwich secured in 1878, when Prince George won the Northamptonshire Stakes. It was in this year that Mr. Crawford obtained the highest turf honours, when Sefton, after winning the City and Suburban at the Spring Meeting, and being beaten by Pilgrimage and Insular for the Two Thousand Guineas, showed his partiality for the Epsom gradients by winning the Derby. On this occasion Sefton was entrusted to poor Constable, and in the autumn at Newmarket he again defeated Insular for the Newmarket St. Leger by six lengths, ridden by Fordham, who during the summer entered into an engagement with Mr. Crawford, one of the kindest masters that ever breathed; and we may add that Avontes did the stable good service during that autumn by winning the Great Shropshire Handicap, the Great Autumn Welter Cup at Warwick, and the Kempton Park November Handicap, Fred Archer, in consequence of the temporary illness of Fordham, having ridden the horse in his last victory. During this season Mr. Crawford won no less a sum than £17,450 in stakes.

In 1879 the luck of the stable was dead, out, save when Bay Archer won the Goodwood Stakes and Newmarket St. Leger; but in the following season Mr. Crawford's colours were repeatedly seen in front with Thebaids, Bay Archer, Elf King, and St. Louis, the two latter being trained by Sherrard at Bedford Lodge, a property which, on the death of poor Joseph Dawson, was purchased by Mr. Crawford, and the Duchess of Monmouth, who, when in England, invariably entertained a party of friends at the Newmarket meetings at their charming residence adjoining The Severals, which was built by M. Lefevre during his temporary residence in England.

The scarlet jacket made a most successful re-appearance at Lincoln in 1881, when little Gallon on Buchanan, trained by Alec Taylor, fairly squandered a large field for the Lincolnshire Handicap, whilst Master Weller won a handicap at Epsom; but a greater triumph was in store when Thebaids, bred by her owner, and trained at Mantou, won the One Thousand. Later on the added to her previous success by winning the Oaks, and still later in the season she won the Yorkshire Oaks. In addition to these victories Mr. Crawford took the Newmarket Handicap with Elf King, and the Chesterfield Stakes with St. Marguerite. Last season was certainly the most successful season that Mr. Crawford has had during the whole of his turf career, as altogether he won the enormous sum of £25,797 in stakes alone. His principal successes were the One Thousand Guineas with St. Marguerite, the Hurstbourne Stakes at Stockbridge, the Newmarket July Middle Park Plate, and Criterion Stakes with Macheth, the Cesarewitch with Corrie Roy, and the Great Challenge Stakes with Energy. At York he won the Gimcrack Stakes with the Golden Farmer, at Doncaster the Portland Plate with Macheth, and the Nottinghamshire Stakes with Edelweiss. Late in the season Sherrard relinquished the charge of his horses at Bedford Lodge and they were placed under the care of Amell, who at the present time has a capital lot of three-year-olds. Mr. Crawford's crack, Macheth, is trained by Alec Taylor at Mantou, whilst Buchanan, who has been backed extensively for the Lincolnshire Handicap, is also located there. The scarlet jacket was very unpopular at Newmarket last year, owing to the scratching of Thebaids for the Cambridge Stakes; but this is not the time to enter into this question, and had Mr. Crawford been well there is no doubt that those unpleasant circumstances would not have occurred. Mr. Crawford's last noteworthy action in the sporting world was his purchase of Isomy for 9,000 guineas when that great horse was put up for auction at the sale of Mr. Grettton's stud at Tattersall's on the 14th of January this year.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Spanish Steamship
"AEOLUS."
Captain Aldecoa, is POSTPONED till TO-DAY, the 12th instant, at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DUNN, MELBYE & Co.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [265]

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, FIJI and TASMANIA.)
THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer
"MENMUIR."
Captain Binstedt, will be despatched as above, TO-DAY, the 12th April, at FOUR P.M.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 4 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant.
Contents and Value of Packages must be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1883. [266]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Steamship
"LIDO."
Captain Lewis, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at FIVE P.M., instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1883. [273]

GREAT REDUCTION!
IN SELLING OFF.
WE are now SELLING OFF at GREAT REDUCTION Our Entire Stock of DRAPERY GOODS.
ELEGANT PARISIAN COSTUMES, Richly Trimmed and Embroidered in Pongee Silk; CASHMERE, SATINETTE and CAMBRIC with Parasol and Fan.
PLAIN MORNING and EVENING COSTUMES for the Season.
ELEGANT BALL DRESSES & CHAMBER ROBES.
FANCY and PLAIN SILK in Pieces to Suit. Ladies' SILK and LACE CLOAKS.
SILK, MERINO, WOOLLEN, LINEN and COTTON HOSE, and SOCKS in great variety. FICHUS and LACE BOWS, FRILLING and TRIMMINGS.
LACE and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
SILK GLOVES, GARTERS and BUTTONS.
Ladies' and Children's HATS, & BONNETS.
PRINTS, FOMPADOUR, and CRETONNE.
LADIES' DAWSON'S BOOTS in Great Variety.
&c., &c.
Store will be kept open to 9 P.M. till MONDAY, the 16th April, 1883.
ECLA DA SILVA & Co.,
48, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1883. [283]

NOTICE.
ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 8 for 8 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1883. [276]

HONGKONG RACES, 1883.
NOW READY, PRICE 25 CENTS.

A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1883, IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH".
As only a limited number has been printed, orders should be sent without delay to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office,
No. 7, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1883.

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THE GOLDEN SCISSOR,
No. 13, PUTTINGER STREET.

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(LATE OF T. M. LAWSON'S, CALCUTTA.)

TAILOR, Shirt and Breeches Maker and General Outfitter. Mr. ROBIN invites Public Patronage and guarantees a perfect fit at Moderate Charges.
N.B.—Note the address.
THE GOLDEN SCISSOR,
No. 13, PUTTINGER STREET.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1883. [234]

D. K. GRIFFITH.
MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
(Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
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SPARKLING WATERS.
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory,
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [279]

KELLY & WALSH
THE HONGKONG NAUTICAL POCKET BOOK.
CONTAINING
CANTON TIDE TABLES,
PEAK AND INTERNATIONAL CODE SIGNALS,
LIST OF LIGHTS, BUOYS AND BEACONS ON THE COAST OF CHINA, ETC., ETC.
FOR
1883.
FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

CALENDAR.
TIDE TABLES.
PEAK SIGNALS.
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PENDANTS AND INTERNATIONAL PENDANTS.
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KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1883. [559]

J. M. GUEDES.
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [5]

GUEDES & CO.
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS.
D'AGUILAR STREET.
EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.
SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARBLE REPORTS.
Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [14]

F. D. GUEDES
WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET.
HONGKONG.
HONGKONG, 2nd October, 1882. [66]

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [66]

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Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.
Apply to
HING LEE,
37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

T O K K E E.
COAL MERCHANT,
18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEP'S on hand for Sale all kinds of House and Steam COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates. The "CUM LOONG," "CUM CHOW," "CUM SHUEN," "CUM LEE," "CUM KAI," on hand for Sale at \$3 for 1st hour, \$2 for 2nd and \$1 for 3rd hour, "CUM ON," and "CUM KAI," at \$3 for 1st hour, \$2 for 2nd hour, and for longer periods according to arrangement. Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [700]

"WAI SAN YAT PO."
A CHINESE DAILY NEWSPAPER with a wide circulation in the Colony and at the other Ports, at the Moderate Subscription of FOUR DOLLARS per Annum. It is an excellent medium for ADVERTISERS at a strictly Moderate Charge. Guaranteed circulation of over 1,000 Copies. Communications to be addressed to the Proprietor,
LUK KE SHUN,
No. 9, Gough Street.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1883. [133]

A. H. O. Y.
Hov LEE.
MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mats, of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Cords a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

S U N S H I N G.
DEALER IN SILKS.
CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.
HAS FOR SALE
CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Viqueiros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c. Commissions Executed.
JOSE M. BASA.
No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

L I N G S H I N G.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE.
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.
Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [255]

Y E U Q U A.
SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists. IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.
H O N G K O N G.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [256]

NOTICE.
BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Account Books ruled to any pattern

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Business in the Share Market has been almost at a standstill this morning. Banks are weaker with sellers at 197 per cent. premium for the end of the month, and 196 for cash. Chinese Insurances have improved their position and are now in request at \$210 per share. China Fires have changed hands at quotation for the end of the month. Docks are out of favor at quotation, sellers ruling the market at 60 per cent. premium. Other stocks remain as per annexed list.

4 o'clock p.m.

Banks are still on the downward course, and have changed hands, at 198 per cent. premium for 31st May. Chinese Insurances are improving, offers to buy at \$215 per share not inducing holders to part. China Fires have sold at \$395 per share. Nothing else came under our notice.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue—158 per cent. premium.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—156 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$300 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,850 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tis, 1,000 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$150 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tis, 1,300 per share, sales.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$215 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis, 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1,425 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$395 per share, sales.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—60 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$40 per share, premium, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$165 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$203 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—3 per cent. premium.

Luton Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$165 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—24 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/4

Bank Bills on demand 3/4

Bank Bills at 30 days' sight 3/4

Bank Bills at 4 months' sight 3/4

Credit, at 4 months' sight 3/4

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/4

ON PARIS—Bank, T. T. 4/8

Credit, at 4 months' sight 4/8

ON HAMBURG—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2

ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2

ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. 7 1/2

Bank, sight 7 1/2

Private, 30 days' sight 7 1/2

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA.....per picul, \$530

(Allowance, Taels 64.)

OLD MALWA.....per picul, \$555

(Allowance, Taels 24.)

NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$577 1/2

NEW PATNA (second).....per chest, \$572 1/2

NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$570

NEW PATNA (bottom).....per chest, \$580

NEW BKNARKS.....per chest, \$572 1/2

OLD BKNARKS.....per chest, \$560

NEW PERSIAN.....per chest, \$570

OLD PERSIAN.....per picul, \$530

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Register.)

Barometer—F.M. 30.00

Thermometer—F.M. 72.00

Thermometer—F.M. 72.00

Thermometer—F.M. 72.00

Thermometer—F.M. 72.00

Thermometer—F.M. 72.00

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Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ALWINE, German steamer, 400, Thiesen, 11th April, Newchwang 3rd April, Beans—Wielor & Co.

LIDO, British steamer, 640, Lewis, 11th April, Amoy 10th April, General—Russell & Co.

HWA-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 984, Wilson, 12th April, Canton 11th April, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

KWONGSANG, British steamer, 1,000, St. Croix, 12th April, Shanghai 8th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BENLARIO, British steamer, 1,484, John H. Clark, 12th April, Saigon 8th April, Rice and Paddy—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

THALES, British steamer, 820, T. G. Pocock, 12th April, Swatow 11th April, General—D. Laprak & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Glenroy, British steamer, for Swatow.

Fooking, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Alwine, German steamer, for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

April 11, Nithing, British steamer, for Canton.

April 12, Patroclus, British str., for Shanghai.

April 12, Merionethshire, British steamer, for Singapore and London.

April 12, Kwangtung, British steamer, for Swatow and Fochow.

April 12, Glenroy, British str., for Shanghai.

April 12, Echu, Spanish str., for Manila.

April 12, Minamir, British steamer, for Port Darwin, Sydney, &c.

April 12, Kwangsang, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Lido, str., from Amoy—30 Chinese.

Per Kwangtung str., from Shanghai—Messrs. Brand, Kenny, and 15 Chinese.

Per Thales, str., from Swatow—Dr. Seeley and 183 Chinese.

Per Benlario, str., from Saigon—8 Chinese.

Per Kwangtung, str., for Amoy—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Pryce. For Fochow—Mr. Ed. Beresford.

Per Fooking, str., for Shanghai—20 Chinese.

Per Patroclus, str., for Shanghai—2 Euro-

REPORTS.

The British steamship Benlario reports left Saigon on the 8th instant. The first part had fine weather. On the 11th had strong N.E. gale and heavy squalls, attended with rain.

The British steamship Lido reports left Amoy on the night of the 10th instant. Had calm and fine clear weather. On the 11th had fresh breeze from the E.N.E., with fine weather.

The British steamship Thales reports left Swatow on the 11th instant. Had fresh N. to N.E. breeze and cloudy weather. In Swatow the steamships Newchwang, Fochow, and Wenchow.

The British steamship Kwangtung reports left Shanghai on the 8th instant. From Shanghai to Breaker Point had moderate winds and fine weather. From Breaker Point had fresh N.E. winds and cloudy weather.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

March—

27, Lee-yuen, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.

27, See-vo, British steamer, from Amoy.

27, Shu-a-d Osborn, British str., from a cruise.

28, El Dorado, British steamer, from Tientsin.

28, King-kwan, Chinese str., from Hankow.

28, Wenchow, British steamer, from Tientsin.

28, Yung-ching, Chinese str., from Tientsin.

28, Shanghai, British steamer, from Hankow.

29, Kwa-hsing, Chinese steamer, from a cruise.

29, Nagoya Maru, Japan steamer, from Japan.

29, Kung-pai, Chinese str., from Tientsin.

29, Fuh-wu, British steamer, from Hankow.

29, Amoy, British steamer, from Hongkong.

29, Hae-shin, Chinese steamer, from Fochow.

29, Gervase, British steamer, from Chefoo.

29, Wuchang, British steamer, from Tientsin.

31, W. C. de Vries, British str., from Hankow.

31, King-teen, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

31, Yang-fo, French steamer, from Hongkong.

31, King-fo, Chinese steamer, from Hankow.

31, Fooksang, British steamer, from Hongkong.

31, Keeling, British steamer, from Hongkong.

31, Queen of India, Brit. bk., from Nagasaki.

April—

1, Tunsin, British steamer, from Ningpo.

1, Chung-king, British steamer, from Tientsin.

1, Lusitania, German str., from Nagasaki.

1, Pei-ling, British steamer, from Hankow.

1, Feng-shun, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.

1, Pei-ko, German bark, from Burdard's Inlet.

1, Hector, British steamer, from Liverpool.

1, Hwa-yuen, Chinese str., from Hongkong.

2, Taiwo, British steamer, from Hankow.

2, Tunsin, British steamer, for Nagasaki.

2, Sual, British steamer, for Hankow.

2, Sin Nanzing, British steamer, for Chefoo.

2, Poang, British steamer, for Hongkong.

2, Nansing, British steamer, for Fochow.

2, King-yang, Chinese steamer, from Hongkong.

2, Hing-shing, Chinese str., for Chefoo.

2, Fung-wei, Chinese steamer, for Hongkong.

2, Brikal, Russian steamer, for Vladivostok.

2, Ciofoo, British steamer, for Newchwang.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

AEOLIAN, British steamer, 749, Thomas, 9th April, Saigon 4th April, Rice—Tung Kee.

BRUTUS, German steamer, 460, Voge, 5th April, Saigon 20th April, Paddy—Wielor & Co.

CITY OF TOKIO, American steamer, 5,079, J. Maury, 30th March, San Francisco 24th February, and Yokohama 24th March, Rice and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

DR BAY, British steamer, 1,020, Joseph J. Lee, 7th April, Manila 4th April, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

DANUBE, British steamer, 561, R. Jones, 11th April, Bangkok 3rd April, Rice and General—Yuen Fat Hong.

ESMERALDA, British steamer, 395, G. Wright, 24th March, Manila 21st March, General—Russell & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Stopan, (tug plying) Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

GLENAGLES, British steamer, 1,877, R. J. Gascon, 11th April, Saigon 7th April, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

GLENROY, British steamer, 1,400, Geake, 7th April, Saigon 3rd April, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HUNGARIAN, British steamer, 987, Allison, 10th April, Saigon 5th April, Rice—Russell & Co.

INGO, German steamer, 672, Jorrielsen, 10th April, Newchwang 3rd April, Beans—Captain.

JAPAN, British steamer, Fred. F. Flack, 30th March, Calcutta 15th March, Penang 22nd, and Singapore 24th, Opium and General—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

LENNOX, British steamer, 1,328, Scott, 29th March, Calcutta 15th March, Sand Heads 16th, Penang 21st, and Singapore 23rd General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MIRAMAR, British steamer, 892, E. Duggan, 9th April, Saigon 4th April, Rice—Russell & Co.

MONKUT, British steamer, 859, Loff, 7th April, Glasgow 10th February, General—Yuen Fat Hong.

SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden, Nov. 24th, China Traders' Insurance Co.

SUMATRA, British steamer, 1,706, T. Fairclough, 1st April, Yokohama 24th March, Kobe 26th, and Nagasaki 28th, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SUMIDA MARU, Japanese steamer, 826, H. Hubert, 8th April, Kobe 31st March, and Nagasaki 3rd April, General—Mitsui Bishi M. S. S. Co.

WOOSUNG, British steamer, 1,109, A. Hunt, 10th April, Saigon 6th April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

YOTTUNG, British steamer, 286, H. Kennet, June 23rd, Quingai 19th June, General—Kwok Acheong & Sons.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALDEN BESSIE, American bark, A. Noyes, 22nd Dec., Portland, Oregon 12th Nov., Spars—Melchers & Co.

CARNATEL, British bark, 871, Alex. A. McPhail, 27th March, Newcastle, N.S.W., 1st Jan., Coals—Captain.

CHANDERNAGOR, Siberian bark, 682, Mercier, 6th Feb., Manila 27th Jan., Ballast—Carlows & Co.

COLOMA, American bark, 853, Noyes, 31st Jan., Portland, Oregon 8th November, Lumber—Melchers & Co.

CYPRUS, British ship, 1,392, Johnson, 11th Jan., Huddlesbro 4th August, Iron—Russell & Co.

C. B. HAZELTINE, American bark, 880, W. Gilkey, 4th Feb., Rio de Janeiro 9th Oct., Petroleum—Russell & Co.

EATARAN, German schooner, 457, R. Hertzberg, 6th April, Gorontalo 1st February, Rattans—Ghee Cheong Hong.

EDDESIDE, British ship, 1,306, Lane, 29th March, Newcastle 16th February, Coal—Borneo Co.

ELLEN, British bark, 499, C. Hodge, 4th April, Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th February, Coals—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ERNST, German bark, 644, H. D. Pundt, 25th March, Shanghai 18th March, General—Captain.

GUARDIAN, American ship, 1,124, Fletcher, 3rd Feb., Newcastle, N.S.W., 8th Dec., Coals—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

HARVARD, American bark, 1,033, Samuel Pray, 28th March, Newcastle, N.S.W., 13th February, Coal—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

HECHT, German schooner, 358, W. Floetz, 23rd March, Iloilo 9th March, Sapanwood—Siemssen & Co.

JOHN WORSTER, American bark, F. A. Houghton, 11th Feb., Newcastle, N.S.W., 19th Dec., Coal—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

KEPLER, German bark, 758, G. Oathen, 9th April, Singapore 27th February, Timber—Captain.

LUCIA, British bark, 640, C. Crowley, 5th March, London 15th October, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

LOUISA, German 3-m. sch., 245, Schlerloch, 2nd Jan., Whampoa 31st Dec., General—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

MARY WHITRIDGE, American ship, 852, Geo. Freeman, and F. New York 14th Sept., Kerosene Oil—Russell & Co.

MERCURY, American ship, 1,116, Panno, 4th March, Singapore 1st February, Timber—Chinese.

N. THAYER, American bark, 585, Crosby, 1st April, Newcastle 27th January, Coals—Adamson, Bell & Co.

PAPA, German bark, 748, F. H. Bannau, 5th March, Cronstadt 25th October, Flour—Siemssen & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

PHOENIX, German bark, 683, M. Diewitz, 25th March, Hamburg 21st Sept., General—Melchers & Co.

PENOBSCOT, American bark, 1,133, O. G. Eaton, 28th March, Newcastle, N.S.W., 31st January, Coal—Russell & Co.

PRISCILLA, British bark, 767, B. Young, 25th March, Newcastle 8th January, Coal—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

PROFESSOR NORDENSKJOLD, Norwegian 3-m. sch., 453, E. Jensen, 5th Feb., Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st December, Coal—Russell & Co.

RAMIER, French bark, 280, S. Swary, 2nd April, Keelung 29th March, Coals—Carlows & Co.

ROBERT PORTER, American bark, 840, D. C. Nichols, 6th April, Newcastle, N.S.W., 26th January, Coals—Russell & Co.

SARAH HIGGNETT, American ship, 1,418, J. Bass, 9th April, Higo 28th March, Ballast—Captain.

SCHWAN, German brig, 276, T. Schroder, 24th March, Iloilo 8th March, Wood—Siemssen & Co.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

(Continued.)

SIR WM. WALLACE, British bark, 968, T. R. Brown, 24th Feb., Newcastle, N.S.W., 30th Dec., Coal—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

ST. IDREUC, French bark, 385, J. Durand, 2nd April, Whampoa 1st April, General—Carlows & Co.

SOPHOCLES, British ship, 1,190, Alex. Smith, 4th Feb., Sydney 5th Dec., Coal—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

WAGRIEN, Ceilan 3-m. schooner, 179, A. Dibern, 31st March, Whampoa 1st April, General—Wielor & Co.

WANDERING JEW, American ship, 1,668, H. Talpay, 26th Feb., Cardiff 27th October, Coal—Russell & Co.

WILLIAM MANSON, British bark, 366, H. Kirred, 1st April, Sydney 9th Feb., Coals—Russell & Co.

CANTON.